

sanding material, chemicals, plowed snow, or other runoff from the roadway. Sensitive natural areas are wetlands, riparian areas, wildlife habitat, restored ecological sites, stream crossings, cultural sites, or other designated areas. Design features may include, but are not limited to: berms, catch basins, gravel filters, sediment ponds, vegetation buffers, headwalls, intercept ditches, barriers, slope grading, filtering systems, and swales.

- There will be and no spraying in or near wetlands, stream crossings, restored ecological sites, wildlife crossing structures, or other sensitive natural or cultural areas.
- Design the road, shoulders, and surrounding landscape in such a way as to minimize the migration of gravel, sand, chemicals, and other materials typically applied for winter driving conditions in or near wetlands, stream crossings, wildlife habitat areas, restored ecological sites, wildlife crossing structures, or other sensitive natural or cultural areas.



## Vegetation

This section of the guidelines is intended to address issues related to vegetation. It covers the protection of existing vegetation, revegetation of disturbed vegetation, slope construction and preparation, planting design, and a list of recommended plant material.

### Protection of Existing Vegetation

The objective of vegetation protection is to preserve the scenic and environmental values of the road corridor.

- Provide CSKT with an opportunity to identify and/or collect plants located within the construction limits prior to initiating construction.
- Do not clear or grub vegetation beyond the staked construction limits of the roadway.
- Preserve large trees wherever possible. All conifers 50 years and older (i.e. 18" d.b.h. or larger) are candidates for preservation. Each tree that meets this criterion will be evaluated individually.
- Preserve shrubs and trees at or near stream crossings, wildlife crossing structures, and at jump-outs in areas of continuous fencing. Refer to the US 93 Wildlife Crossings Workbook for recommendations on specific types, locations, and details of individual wildlife crossings.
- Premark vegetation that needs to be protected prior to any construction activity. Show the vegetation to be protected on plans, flag the vegetation on site, and verify that the vegetation has been protected as specified. Use continuous construction fencing to cordon off areas to be protected.
- Protect native seedling and sampling trees.
- Use barricades, barriers and fencing to protect existing vegetation during the construction process.
- Areas of special concern for protection of existing vegetation include:
  - Frog Creek to East Fork Finley Creek
  - Jocko River Fish and Wildlife Crossing